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Social Influences in Politics.

The world is governed as much by pas sion as by reason. The caprices of women, as all history teaches, have often been the secret source of governmental policy.

It is well known that the violent quarrel between Gen. JACKSON and JOHN C. CAL-HOUN had its origin in Mr. Calhoun's slighting Mrs. Gen. Exton, whose cause President Jackson had zealously espoused. As it was then, so it is now, and shall ever

He is not a gallant knight who, once having come forward as the champion of a fair lady's interest, ever blanches before any opposition or leaves anything undone in her

An able and eloquent member of Congress from this State is universally understood to have recently rendered a most chivairie social service to the distinguished head of the imperial wing of the Republican party.

This gentleman now desires and demands to be made the Attorney-General of the United States.

What other candidate for the Cabinet from the State of New York has had the fortune to render the famous Senator any such service?

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Conkling's tall plume will wave foremost in the front rank of those who press the appointment of his eminent social and political friend.

Thomas Carlyle.

Almost two generations have passed since the voice of the author of "Sartor Resartus" first struck the ears of men, and for the last fifteen years it has been virtually slient. When we bear in mind the torrid and explosive genius of the man, we cannot but marvel at his longevity; for here. if anywhere, was a fiery soul which might have been expected to fret the body to decay. It has been his lot, however, to outlive much of the fervid sympathy and homage with which his wildest accents were once caught up and treasured. It might have been somewhat better for his fame had he been wholly mute in his later and weaker hour. for not a few of those who were kindled by his earlier teachings have been rather shocked than thrilled by some of his recent utterances.

When we say of such a man as Thomas

CARLYLE that he had in some measure survived his greatness, we mean, of course, that the speech fresh from his lips had ceased to exercise the potent impulse and master spell with which not a little of his written word will long remain instinct. How much of his work must be accounted in the highest sense imperishable, will be recognized by those who have marked the virile energy of his spirit, the striking depth and circuit of his germinative influence. The time came when the Scotch schoolmaster, one of whose greatest works had long sought a publisher in vain, could look over the whole tield of contemporary literature and say of the most vigorous exponents of English thought and inspiration, "These also are my children." For more than thirty years, amid the greeds and shams of a utilitarian age, this man stood like a tower, the champion of the ideal, the apostle of magnanimous endeavor, the embodiment of the heroic element in man. When we call to mind the breadth of our preceding obligations, we can afford English people by the second Reform bill. We can but say that at such moments the light in the old beacon sputtered and burned low, but not the less it behooves us, when a great pharos fails, to honor the far-reaching and high-pointing flame of its earlier efful-

What CARLYLE would have been had his

life been contemporary with that storm and stress period of which he made himself the eulogist, we can guess by recalling what RICHTER was. There was, indeed, a surprising likeness in the gifts, acquirements, ethical convictions, and artistic methods of the two men, and an equally curious coincidence was disclosed in their fortunes and careers. Both were the sons of poor men, and both won for themselves, at the cost of not a little harsh toll and privation, a university education. Both were omnivorous rather than systematic readers, and of both it might be said that, to the last, they had never fashsystem of philosophy. Both were constrained, for a long time, to eke out a subaistence by the trade of schoolmaster, and both gained but a tardy recognition from publishers or readers, owing to their intensely emphasized and grotesque origipoets in the loftiest and deepest meaning of the word. So far as each bore a message to his time he spoke as a bard rather than a philosopher, as a prophet and not lawgiver. Each exhibited a contempt of conventional forms and accepted canons of art which had never been paralleled in literature save by Rabellais, and each combined with a boundless humor tua" an exquisite sensitiveness to sorrow, jovial French forerunner had exhibited no supplement and develop a spiritual affinity conscious assimilation, is sufficiently obvious to the most ensual reader. That there was, however, no question here of service imitation, but that the voonger man's relation to RICHTER suggests rather the intercommunication of equal souls, is plain from the free play which CARLYLE gave to his own temperamont, and from his fundamentally distinct attitude and point of view. The German was by nature as genial and gleesome as the Scotchman was gram and saturnine; there was something sportful in the gleams on the former's trony compared with the excertating strokes of the latter's saveasm. There was something joyous, heaval of his nation under STEIN and HAR-DENEURG, and watched the unfolding of that Diad whose climax came at Leipsic. Rich-THE'S last years, like Cautyle's, were shattered and clouded by physical decay, and

and splenetic, to have turned a cheerful and complacent eye on the England for which he began to write. When, about 1834, "Sartor Resartus" was contributed to Frazer's Magazine, the combative period which culminated at Waterloo had long been over. and the industrial period was in the full tide of covetous, accumulative energy. The reaction against the strain and outpour, the tremendous sacrifices and dear-bought glories of the Napoleonic era, had then in fact reached its height. It was essentially a recuperative interval during which exhausted England took account of stock, but, by comparison, it looked to the Ireful vision of the Scotch enthusiast not only a presaic, but a shabby, sordid, impotent, and despicable age. With the aims, sentiments, standards, and arbiters of such a time CARLYLE had not a trace of sympathy. He lifted up his voice in outery and reared his arm against them all; he made it the business of his life to thwack and fulminate against the philosophy of BENTHAM and what he deemed its ignominious outcome in society and legislation. On the other hand, he strove to probe the heart and fire the blood by an eloquence that often lacked but the form to rival the master works of epic loftiness and lyric power, an eloquence that seemed to range through the whole gamut of emotion, now quivering with tragic grief, now soaring to dim heights of solemn aspiration, and now rioting in grim yet contagious raillery. Nor should we forget that the ideals which may now seem erratic and one-sided, but which CARLYLE never wearied of upholding and enforcing by all the means in his large graspby history, biography, critical essay, and political pamphlet-were admirably adapted to control and discredit the tendencies of his day. It was, as we have said, an age when men looked rather to utility than to ideal perfection, when they thought more of craft than force, when they cared less for power than money, when the poor did not scan too narrowly the instruments of wealth, and when the rich were apt to account their work finished, and to watch the tragic-comedy of life with listless unconcern. Neither was the epoch of the Chartists and the Corn law agitation the only modern period marked by commonplace and ignoble fea-

LYLE, had he been naturally less sombre

CARLYLE, which smote the ears of his own age like a clarion, willlose little of their pertinence and power.

tures. In the world about us we may recog-

nize not a few of the same traits; and while

this remains true, the teachings of Thomas

Insatiate Bismarck. There seems to be no limit to the encroachments of the German Chancellor, or the patience of the German people. Year after year BISMARCE has gone on taking back piecemeal the parliamentary powers which he once made a pretence of bestowing in block when it served his turn to concilinte the friends of free institutions. He is not yet satisfied. According to late telegrams, he is preparing to profit by the concluding session of the present obsequious Reichstag, to degrade still further the national legislature, by contracting its sphere of action, and weakening its sense of responsibility.

Read them by the light of previous infringements on the scope of parliamentary functions, the three lines cabled from Berlin the other day seem big with ominous suggestion. We are told the German Federal Council, which in a rough way corresponds to our Federal Senate, has sanctioned the draught of a law projected by BISMARCE, and providing that supplies here after shall be voted for two years, and that quadrennial shall be substituted for triennial Parliaments. This dangerous bill will be presented to the Reichstag at its approaching session, and urged through that assembly by all the overt and secret agencies of to forget the obliquities and flickerings of | official pressure. It will unquestionably be his waning years; we can pardon the resisted by the Ultramontanes under Windstrange blindness which found only a butt | HORST, by the Progressists, and by those for gibes in the uprising of our Northern | patriotic men who have recently secondwith Bamberger from the discredited Nawhich recoiled in wrath and scorn from the | tional-Liberal organization. Against this large boon bestowed on the masses of the measure, in a word, will be arrayed every man in the Reichstag who has felt the smart of BISMARCK's persecution or who has any genuine, intelligent regard for the liberties of his country. But no one who recalls the composition and temper of the present Parliament will expect the opposition to be effectual. If the so-called Conservatives are backed by the majority of the National-Liberals, who still obey the guidance of BENNIGSEN, the bill can certainly be passed. BISMARCK knows his men, and he has chosen his time with the sinister shrewdness that has been seldom found at fault. Not a few of Bennicsen's followers are well aware their seats will be in danger at the next gen eral election, and they will hasten to make

hay while the sun shines. The proposal that supplies shall henceforth be voted for two years makes a much more serious sacrifice of power on the part of the Reichstag than would be the case with any other contemporary Parliament. We should bear in mind that responsible ioned for themselves a definite, coherent government, in the sense given to the words in Great Britain, France, and Italy, is unknown in the German empire. The Ministers who discharge the executive functions of the empire are not accountable to the legislature; they do not necessarily represent a majority of that body, nor can they nality. Both wrote prose, but both were | be dislodged by a vote expressing a want of confidence. Such, however, was the case in England up to what may be termed the modern period; nevertheless, the House of Commons, long before it could dictate the appointment, exercised a powerful control on the action of Ministers. It could compet the disbandment of the regular army by refusing to pass the annual mutiny bill, and it could paralyze every wheel and not unworthy of the creator of "Gargan- | spring of government machinery by withholding the supplies for distinctive civil and a heart-piercing pathos of which their | purposes. These very powers that held the germ of all that has been won for the Engsign. That Carlyle was a student and | lish people were possessed by the Reichstag, disciple of Jean Paul, that he strove to as originally constituted; and had the German legislators known how to keep and use them, they might have wrong from BISMARCK a complete and definite system of ministerial accountability. But they have already stripped themselves of any right to arrest or curtail the expenditure for the army during a term an instrument that may at any time be used. for their own coercion. They have still retained, however, the right to dispute or check all disbursements for civil objects, and thus have kent the power to call an obnoxious government to a yearly accounting. Even this remnant of power in the hands

of the people's representatives has proved inconvenient to the Chancellor, who now desanguine, hopeful, in Richten's glance, as mands that the outlay for civil purposes ven became one who had witnessed the up- shall be authorized two years in advance. Let this further breach be suffered, and the work of self-immolation on the part of the German Parliament will be well nigh complete. It might as well cease to meet oftener than once in two years, for it would have in the author of "Titan" can scarcely be said the interim nothing at all to do.

to have beheld the pitiful extinction of the The proposition that quadrennial should replace triennial Parliaments also means dream which had promised a free Germany. It would have been impossible for Calt- | more in the case of Germany than appears | that the officer should not be a European. | be to use five per cent bonds due next May.

matter little in England or in any country where the Ministry are directly accountable to the popular branch of the legislature. Where, however, the control exerted is only indirect and partial, it is of the utmost moment that the delegates of the people should be fortified against official pressure and corruption by a keen and constant sense of responsibility to their constituents. The "long" or "pensionary" Parliament of CHARLES II is of infamous memory, and not only triennial but even annual Parliaments were advocated by English patriots up to the time when the modern theory of accountable Ministers had completely evolved itself. What the German people need, if they would keep alive the remnant of power still left to them, is abridgment, not extension, of the term for which the

Reichstag is elected. We should not overlook a special reason why BISMARCK would like the next Parliament to be chosen for as long a term as possible. The extraordinary powers conferred on the Government by the laws ostensibly aimed against the Socialists-powers which include the right to search, banish, arrest, and imprison individuals without regard to judicial forms, the right to prohibit public meetings and public speaking and to proclaim martial law-can, of course, be used to silence and suppress any enemies of Bis-MARCK. Now, the operation of these laws was extended by the present Reichstag, and they will be still in force when the next general election, to be held this year, takes place. We see, therefore, why the Chancelfor not only prefers quadrennial Parliaments on abstract principles, but sees his private advantage in having the change made now.

Cabinet Making.

Rumor is busy in constructing a Cabinet for Gen. GARFIELD. We doubt if he has made up his own mind on the subject past recall, except in the case of Mr. BLAINE and possibly that of Mr. ALLISON.

On Wednesday next the Senate and House will count the electoral votes, declare the result, and notify GARFIELD, whereupon he will repair to Washington. In the two weeks that will intervene before his inauguration, the work of Cabinet making will go on briskly. But, according to memorable precedents, in which New York has been the leading figure, much will remain in uncertainty down to the last moment, when not a few aspirants to seats in the Cabinet will find themselves surprised.

POLK owed his election to SILAS WRIGHT, and he offered to reward him with the Treasury, which WRIGHT could not accept because he had just been chosen Governor. In response to Polk's request to name a member of the Cabinet for New York, Whight recommended Azariah C. Flagg or BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. These were Barnburner leaders. After perplexing evasions, and on the eve of the inauguration, Polk appointed as Secretary of War WILLIAM L. MARCY, the chief of the Hunkers. This repudiation of the Barnburners bore legitimate fruits before long. It rent the Democracy of the State asunder in the struggle over the WILMOT Proviso.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was indebted for his nomination to the New York Barnburners. After his election he positively promised to make John A. Dix Secretary of State. Dix had been conspicuous in the Free Soil revolt of 1848. The slavery propagandists of the South rose against Dix, and trightened PIERCE from his pledge. He met DIX at Andover, Massachusetts, and begged to be released from his promise. The result was that Marcy in the last days of February was called to the State Department, and Dix was set to keep watch over the Sub-Treasury vaults in this city, with the understand ing that after a while he should have the French mission; for which, by the way, he waited till he was tired out with disgust.

After Mr. Lincoln was chosen President. there was a constant running back and forth between this State and Springfield. THURLOW WEED was early on the ground and secured the State Department for Mr. SEWARD. The other wing of the party in this State yielded to this arrangement rom necessity, and rallied around Mr. Chase for the Treasury, sending Horace Greekey to Springfield as special envoy to carry that point. When LINCOLN reached Washington, a throng of Cabinet makers tendered him their services. No one contested SEWARD's seat, but Simon Camebon wanted to be Sec retary of the Treasury, Montgomery Blair was urged for the War Department, GIDEON Welles expected to be Postmaster-General; but nobody dreamed of SMITH of Indiana, or BATES of Missouri, for anything. CHASE had been elected a Senator in Congress, but was willing to serve his New York friends by being their candidate for the Treasury. For two weeks he was lodged at Willard's Hotel within a few yards of the apartments occupied by Mr. LINCOLN. During these anxlous days the contest over Chase increased in bitterness, but Lincoln held no communication with him. The morning of the inauguration arrived, and CHASE went to the Capitel and was sworn in as a Senator. Judge of his surprise when the sealed package from the White House was opened before his eyes in executive session, disclosing his name for Secretary of the Treasury. Not less astonished were CAME-BON and BLAIR and WELLES to find themselves in the seats to which the President had assigned them. Everybody was amazed that SMITH and BATES got places at all.

GRANT made a botch of his Cabinet job. Republicans were astonished to hear of WASHBURNE for the State Department, and they would not believe the telegram that gave A. T. Stewart the Treasury. Politicians of all classes and grades went through the streets wondering which of the HOAR brothers was the Attorney-General, and who Bonte was, and where he lived.

Persons who recall these events will not take too much stock in the current Cabinet

A Post of Death.

The murder of Sir Louis Cavagnant is still so fresh in the memory of mer, and has given rise to such severe criticism of the Conservative policy which contemplated the permanent establishment of a British resident Minister at Cabul, that a good deal of years, thus forging with their own hands | of surprise will be caused by an announcement just made in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Harringron, Secretary of State for India under the present Liberal Administration of Mr. GLADSTONE.

> In reply to a question he said, he thought a representative of the British Government should be deputed to Cabul, and that it would also be desirable to station a similar representative at Candahar, The British army has already been withdrawn from Cabul, and Candahar will also soon be abandoned. So far as the occupation of Afghan territory is concerned, Mr. GLAD-STONE has reversed the policy of Lord BEACONSFIELD; but, like his predecessor, he seems to deem it of importance that Great Britain shall be represented by a diplomatic agent at the centre of Afghan power.

The Marquis of Harrington concedes

upon the surface. Such a change would | For Englishmen, the residency at Cabul has been simply a post of death. He proposes that the new political representatives shall be natives of Asia. It has long been the opinion of statesmen in India that Asiatic officers would not only incur less peril of their lives than Englishmen in Afghanistan, but would be better able to ascertain what was going on at court and throughout the country, and thus could keep the Govern-

ment more correctly informed. There can be no doubt they are right But whether any representative of Great Britain, be he Englishman or Asiatic, can hereafter enjoy reasonable safety at Cabul, unless protected by a large force of troops, may well be doubted. England has repeatedly endeavoyed to maintain a Minister Resident there, and has repeatedly failed. Every Afghan warrior knows this. It matters not that a bloody revenge has been exacted in each instance. The end is seen to be that the foreigner marches out of the country, just as he is marching out now. To the people it must seem that although a few have suffered for the murder of Sir Louis CAVAGNARI, they have suffered in a good cause, for their deed has helped drive away the hated invader. The Afghans may per ceive that while the substitution of a native envoy for an English resident at their chief city is apparently an admission of weakness, it is really a method of gaining information and influence in one way which could not conveniently be gained in another. In this view, will they not deem the native as objectionable as they deemed the foreigner?

There are not a few courageous and accomplished natives of India in the service of the British Government; but the selection of any one of them for the mission to Cabul will designate him for death as certainly as the appointment of a soldier to command a forlorn hope.

The Deadlock in Pennsylvania.

The deadlock on the Senatorship in the Pennsylvania Legislature involves much more than the Cameron rule of the Republican party in that State. It it should continue till the fourth of March, it might determine the political character of the new Senate at the commencement of GARFIELD'S Administration, including the appointment of its officers, and the organization of its Committees.

According to custom, HAYES will issue a proclamation requiring the assembling of the new Senate on the fourth of March to receive nominations from Gen. GARFIELD. If in the mean time no Senator is elected in Pennsylvania there will be one vacancy in the Senate, which will then consist of 75 members, of whom 37 will be regular Democrats, and 36 will be regular Republicans. The other two will be DAVID DAVIS of Illinots and Gen. MAHONE of Virginia.

It will be perceived that if both the Senators last named vote with the Republicans in the matter of the appointment of the new officers and the organization of the committees it will give them a majority of one, while, on the other hand, if either Davis or MAHONE votes with the Democrats it will give them the same majority.

In the supposed case it would be impossible to produce a tie in the Senate, and therefore Gen. ARTHUB's casting vote, on which the Republicans have been relying, could not be called into requisition.

This view of the situation is as well understood at Harrisburg as it is here. But the anti-Cameron Republicans now seem to be determined to break the power of the Cameronian dynasty, even though it temporarily deprives the State of a Senator in

Jacobus Also of Ohio.

Who is Jacobus? We mean the Jacobus Mr. HAYES has nominated for United States Marshal of this district. The question has been asked much more

frequently than it has been answered within the past week. It appears that Jaconus is a Republican

United States Marshai does not appear. The secret at last is leaking out. There is an Ohio man—a gallant soldier he is—among

the members of Congress from the city of

JACOBUS has made himself useful to this Onto Representative from New York. The Ohioan returns the favor by procuring the

appointment of Jacobus. There is nothing like Ohio!

The bill for the establishment of district courts, before which applicants for pensions must produce their witnesses, is opposed outside of the Senate by the claim agents and inside by Gen. LOGAN, who yesterday spoke vehemently against its adoption in the shape of an amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill. No action was taken. The House joint resolution inviting the Government and people of France to the Yorktown centennial celebration was passed, with amendments, specially including the descendants of LAFAVETTE in the invitation, and appropriating \$20,000. The House passed the Senate joint resolution prescribing the manner of counting the electoral vote, and discussed the Apportionment bill

The gradual approach of Venus, Jupiter, and Satura toward one another, as if they were golden beads strung upon an invisible cord, adds night by night to the beauty of the sky. Last week the passage of the moon close by this row of brilliant planets was an attractive sight. This week and next Venus and Jupiter will approach each other rapidly, preparatory to their conjunction on the 21st. The drawing near of Saturn to its more conspicuous neighbor, Jupiter, cannot escape the attention of any observer. It is several years since there has been so line an assemblage of the earth's sister worlds in our evening sky. They seem to vie with one another in splendor, and although Venus takes the palm for beauty when viewed with the unaided eye, the others far surpass he in the telescope, and her charms are seen to be

For much of the time during the past two months it has been impossible to obtain water from the pines in the upper stories of thousands of tenement and apartment houses in this city. In addition to the increase of fifth in these living places, consequent upon the abodors have been generated in the refuse pipes through which the water has ceased to run. Complaints by tenants to the Health Department are met by the response that there is no legal method of compelling house owners to turn on water where it has been shut off to prevent freezing in pipes, or of compelling them to make hoste in repairing pipes that have been burst by freezing water. If there were such remedy, the scarcity of water in the reservoirs would still leave the dwellers in the tail tenements with a short supply. It is probable that the unusual prevalence of diphtheria this winter has been in a measure due to this evil. At any rate, it is something which can and should be remodied.

Ex-President Woolsey of Yale predicts the final verdict on the revision of the New Testamont will be, not that the revisers have gone forward without discretion, but that they have not gone far enough.

It seems that we were in error yesterday in ing but for redeeming boods in the inverse order of their i-sue. The provision is substantially contained in section 3 of the Funding act of 1870, and its first application will

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The exciting political events in Great Britain have been fully recorded in the telegrams of the daily press. Obstruction has not been confined to the wails of Parliament. Londoners especially have learned the inconveniences of being Boycotted. The cause of all the trouble has been a storm league, against which the inhabitants of the metropolis have been more powerless than the Irish landlords against the policy of stubborn resistance adopted by their tenants. A snow storm always leaves Londoners in a comparatively halpless state for, although they can safely calculate on one or two falls during a winter, these have been for the last sixty years of so mild a character that no serious inconvenience has ever occurred. But the recent storms were of a totally different description, partaking of the character of our Northwestern blizzard. The English snow usually falls in large flakes, very much after the manner of feathers. Country folks tell their children that the Man in the Moon is plucking his geese. When, therefore, the wind chopped round to the eastward, began blowing a burricane, and turned the snow into a fine powder which crept into the houses through the keyholes of the doors and crevices of the windows, the Londoners began to feel surprise, and old people grew garraious about the winter of 1814, when the Thames was frozen over, a fair was held on the ice, and oxen were roasted whole and sold for twenty-five cents a plate. The storm lasted for several days, and London began to realize that it was snowed in. Railroad communication was completely blocked. and no supplies of milk were forthcoming from the country. The coal trains were snowed up miles away from their destination; the coal dealers at once seized their opportunity, and marked their merchandise up to famine prices. This of course told with extreme severity upon

the poorer classes, who, having no room for storage in their tenements, are forced to buy their fuel from day to day. A large increase in the rate of mortality among the very old and the very young was the immediate consequence of this state of affairs. To add to the misery of the poor who dwell nearer the south side of the Thames, a flood of almost unprecedented magnitude inundated their dwellings. At very high tides it is not uncommon for the river to overflow its banks and do considerable damage in the Blackfriars and Lambeth districts. But on this occasion the height of the tide was caused by the fury of the easterly gale, which drove the waters of the German Ocean up the estuary of the Thames with such force as to cause the river to flood the low-lying districts to the depth of ten feet. The inhabitants of the cellars and ground floors had to flee for their lives to the upper rooms; they had no time to save their food or household gods. The water of the Thames is peculiarly obnoxious in dwellings. as it is charged with a peculiar slimy mud which utterly spoils everything it adheres to. When these inundations happen in summer the filth left by the receding tide, sweltering under the heat of the sun, produces an epidemic of

fevers that are very fatal. It seems ridiculous to Americans to hear the English make an outery about the extreme sold, for the thermometer there did not fall lower than 14° Fahrenheit; but where people are unaccustomed to more than 5° of frost, four times that amount is a serious hardship. The appliances which we use to heat our houses are unknown in England, and the cheap and pasty method which has become the order of the day in erecting the modern dwellings has produced a great deal of real suffering among the middle classes, whose semi-detached villas, with their thin walls and unseasoned woodwork, permit free ingress to the penetrating storm. The cold must have damped the arder of that band of enthusiasts who all the year round take a bath in the waters of the Serpentine before breakfast; but, with true British obstinacy, they but in an appearance in the height of the storm, and cutting a hole in the five inches of ice, took their plunge and pretended to enjoy it.

The damage to business must have been conderable. By reason of the force of the wind, the snow drifted in the most vexatious manner. The people living in exposed thoroughfares found themselves imprisoned by a bank ten feet in depth. The public conveyances were soon rendered useless, and those "cabbles" who could harness on an extra horse or two to their vehicles reaped a rich harvest. About one omnibus an hour passed the Temple Bar memo rial, and not more than three passed along Holborn and Oxford street in the same space of of time. No vehicles were to be seen in the the afternoon, a time at which usually it is difficuit for a cab to travel faster than a walk. There was a total absence of cabs in the neighborhood of the House of Commons, and M. P.s without carriages of their own had to get home as best they could. Even the London gamin and the irrepressible sparrow were for the nouce silenced, and the only being in London that really enjoyed himself was the polar bear in the

lobiogical Gardens. From two conspicuous facts the Russian press deduces the inference that a new and ordial understanding has been established between the empire and the Roman See. The Cear has sent the order of Saint Alexander, in diamonds, to Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, and the Holy Father has received with effusion the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul. The mutual desire of the Pone and the Czar to be on terms of intimate good will has been frustrated for a good many years by the members of the Polish party in Rome, whose efforts have been resolutely directed to producing animosity between the Papacy and the Russian Emperor. The first reciprocal conceseion made by the Pope, under the new auspices. is a guarantee that no dignituries of Polish birth shall be appointed to the vacant bishopries of Lithuania.

The sprival in St. Petersburg of the Baron de Nordenskiöld has been celebrated as an event of national significance. The great Arctic voyager, it seems, has a particular claim upon recognition of Russia, for he was born within the limits of the empire. His parents were Finns, who owed allegiance to the Czar, and he was born under the Russian flag. The St. Petersburg papers unite in hailing him as a new national glory, and justet that part of the fame of his triumphs belongs to the land which gave him birth. The Finns resident in St. Petersburg have devoted themselves especially to the pleasant task of entertaining Nordenskiold, and seem to have done so all the more thoroughly on account of the few chances which they have to glorify any of their countrymen.

The Mennonites on the Volga have been suffering almost unbeard of privations and distress. Many fresh flocks of them will undoubtedly be driven toward our Northwestern States. So bitter has been the season that, although the Germans are detested in Russia, a convoy left for Saratow on the 22d with 112 cases of clothing and comestibles, 3,000 pounds of bread, and 3,000 pounds of other food. The sum of 16,000 roubles was raised in a forteight in St.

Petersburg for the distressed community. The recent death of Mariette Bey deprived Egyptology of one of its most learned pro-Originally a school teacher in Boulogue, M. Marietts made it the object of his life to evolve the history of Expt from the Coptic manuscripts and other relics of its earlier civilization which in abundance awaited an explorer. It was he who uncarthed the tombs of Memphis-the Secapeum and the monuments of Apis. A year afterward he disinterred the rock-hewn Sphing, and the tablets of Manethon, the keeper of the sacr-1 archives at Heliopolis, from which was soon deduced the history of every Egyptian dynasty before the reign of Rameses II. The annals of Egypt from that epoch had already been tabulated by Champollion.

In the death of the Chevalier Glovanni Arrivabene, a singular and commanding figure disappeared from the fast lessening company of those who helped Italy to her freedom. Arrivatione was one of the bitterest enemies of the Austrian, and, like many other ardent young Italians, had to flee for his life. He lived for some time in England, but the country of his final adoption was Beigium. There he rose to stations of official eminence, and became a fa-

vorite of the Government. Excluded expressly rom the imperial Austrian amnesty issued at Milan in 1838, he never visited the place of his birth until all Italy, save Rome, and been purged of the foreigner. In 1859 he once more entered the home of his aucestors, a Senstor of the kingdom of Italy. His services to Belgium were so considerable that his adopted country deplores his death even more soutely than the

land which gave him birth. Daudet's "Jack" has been produced at the Odeon, and, although it was admirably acted. seemed so sombre and so deep that, while it stirred sympathy, it missed applause. Jack is a poor outcast, who knows only that his mother is a woman of ill-fame, and is perpetually in doubt us to his paternity. The heartless parent to whom he owes the wrong and misery of his existence pitchforks him out upon the world. Hastengules desperately against an iron fate. which at last kills him. One of the most horrible incidents of the play represents the mother and son briefly happy, face to face. at once the lover, who has ill-treated her, bursts | in upon them and carries her off, in spite of the boy's anguish and shame-embittered challenge. The tone of the piece is desolate in the extreme. and, faithful as it undoubtedly is to a certain phase of French life, not even its truthfulness

could compensate for its gloom, Lecocy's new opera, "Janot," at the Renais-sance, is gently put down as a great credit to the management, but not to the composer. The melodies are not very new or taking, and the situations are commonplace. Mile. Granier, who plays the title rôle, was suffering with broughitis up to the last rehearsal, but her purformance was admirable, and the other artists sustained their reputations. The story is of the date of the Restoration-a step further in the dramatic chronology of MM. Mellhac and Halévy, who had already written "La Fetite Mademoiselle" of the epoch of Louis XIII., and "Le Petit Due" of the period of the Grand Monarch. Paris confidently expects them to recite the whole of French history in comic opera-which will be an immense boon to young students.

A WARNING TO POLITICAL PILGRIMS. How Cornell and Platt Nearly Lost their Lives on their Way, to Mentor.

Prom the Cleretand Hembl.

Train No. 21, bound west on the Lake Shore road, having on board Gov. Cornell and Senator Flatt of New York, who were on their way to visit Gen, Garfield, left Buffalo Saturday morning two hours behind time. It arrived at Erie without losing any more, and it became generally known among the passengers that if any effort to make up for the valuable moments was to be made it would be from this point, where there was a clear stretch of level road for miles. A start was made, and very soon there was a noticeable increase in the spread. Between Conneaut and Fairview, seven miles the other side of Ashtabuia, when the train was bounding along at a lightning rate, the passengers were From the Cleveland Herald. was a naticeable increase in the speed. Between Conneaut and Fairview, seven miles the other side of Ashtabuia, when the train was bounding along at a lightning rate, the passengers were suddenly startled by the shrill screeching of the whistle a noise that was kept up for quite a period. Then there was a decided slackening up, and in a few moments a job that almost threw the occupants of the cars from their seats, and the train came to a standstill. Every one rushed to the platforms to ascertain the occasion of this strange movement. The crowd fleeked forward, where the trouble seemed to be located, and presently it was discovered that the engine was a wreck. One side of the lower works was completely demoished and the cabin box stove in. An examination showed that the flomes part of the flywheel had broken in two, at the same time breasting the safety valve and twisting the piston rod out of shape. The engineer, whose name could not be learned, expaning that the moment of the accusent there was a great crash, the florman was thrown viciently against though the had presence of mind enough to reverse his engine and put on the airbrakes, which brought the train to a sudden standstill. The passengers crowded around and rew pale when they saw the terrible calamity from which they had excaped. How the wheels of the accident was a mystery to every one. A telegraphic message to Ashtabula soon brought another engine upon the scene, the wreck was removed, and the train again sped on its way. Puring the excitement Gov. Cornell and Senator Paatremained quietly in their sears. They were known only by a few, and when Painesville was reached they quietly left their car and disappeared in the crowd. The train arrived here at 7% o'clock, nearly six hours late. hours late.

The Taxation of Land.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is gratiging to see the doctrine which I advocated so carnestly hirty years ago in essays upon "The Land and the People " coming to the front to-day in the political agitation of Great Britain and in the discussion of the land tax, stimulated by the book of Mr. George.

Justice and sound policy alike dictate that taxes should ities, leaving business, commerce, and incomes free. Ethically speaking, the later, simply as land, belongs t the record of the whole country, and a trough private Alderman; but why he should be appointed

Strand, even between 3 and 3:30 o'clock in
United States Marshal does not appear.

Strand, even between at which usually it is diffi-

To assert this right of the commonwealth without in takine to any one is the problem. Maintend in this present of the limit of one by law would be an agracian out ingo on the existing rights of property, but to assert gently the eminent domain on the commonwealth by a progressively increasing land tax, which would right along the outlet one generation in a creation mayor, and considered the control of the co

Rafe and Darby.

TO THE FDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "An Engshman" writes you that "Rale is the diminutive of Raigh, and not the pronunciation of that word? Especially ego I be to the very well smeets in don, and arcinitable from I for own the very scale Eath flower here decreased. He was to see a see, whether to a Limites or here we pushingly, erwise than as as I have Bale was doneless. If it is a distinctive, but by make it has entirely ap-nied Bally. origin a distinguistic but by same man man in the property partied Raight, As for Larby for Derly being now meet unit by old-relimined partie. I would sumit a six the Emplement if be has ever happened to be in Landon on the "Darby Day!"

As Francian Woman.

Braw Poker to Paris.

From the Spirit of the Times.
In the spheres of higher Paris maining, draw

Just for the Pon of the Thing.

The last speculation of William Vanderbilt

A Family Brise land.

From the Springfeld Republican.

Cornish has a family of nine persons, each of which plays on some different instrument, and who make a very good cornel band.

SUNBEAMS.

- The Baptist church at Oshkosh, Iowa, The Rev. L. F. Moore, pastor of the Finabing, L. I., Rapuss church, has received and a septed a call from the Baptist church of Leadville, Col

-The Atlanta Baptist Seminary has as many students as it can educate with its immed means its friends any that if it had money enough it could take

as many more students as it now has -The party in favor of instrumental musee in an Irish Freshyserian church recently ordered as organ for their church. The orpost ion, who think is wicked to accompany spored cong with investmental here, went to the expolar courts, and succurred in having

The Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., recentle said in a lecture that, when he traveled in section instantiant summer, he saw many Scottish ministers. They all advertised themselves by their dress, and everyhely was afraid of them. Dr. McArthur says that a good rule is to dress so that no one will notice the car--In the death of the Rev. Dr. Washburn

of this city the broad church Episcopalians loss one of their ablest and most honored leaders. The most eminem surviving broad churchmen on this side of the water are Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, the Rev. Philips Brooks and the Rev. Dr. Harwood of New Ha At a recent evangelical gathering at Wolverhampton, the Rev. J. E. Gladstone beauty de nonneed the Archeishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Ety.

and Bishop of Littlaffeld for their lementy toward the ritualists. In the course of his harangue he referred to the Rev. Mesers. Date and Euraght as "the trattors in jail." -Bishop Fallows of Chicago on Sunday last preached a sermon in which he castigated the Res Dr. Tyng for the recent atterances which that gentleman made concerning the miracles at Lourdes and Knock. Bishop Fallows denies the miraculous nature of the al-leged curve at these piaces, and says that instead of being

miraculous they are preternatural. -An effort has been made in the Legislature of this State to secure the passage of a bill to legelise lotteries and raffies at church fairs. Should this bill pass, the next in order will be one authorizing the sale of church byster stews with no creters stall in them, in stead of one or two, as at pre-ent. Following on this would, with shular propriety, so a law permitting the picking of pockets on church shaps and in the alsies.

-Party feeling runs high in Scotland over anything and everything connected with the old stand-ards of faith. In the Presbytery of Eight, at a recent meeting the subject of a medification of the form of as sent to the Westminster Confession of Faith was under discussion. A cerzyman who was in favor of a modification of the present formula rose to offer a goggestion then be was assailed with cries of "Traitor! Traitor!" When he was seasoned with cress of Transor Transor. These and kindred observations and shouts raised an up-roar which continued until the unhappy cause of the confusion consented to take his seat.

-The work of restoring Palestine to the possession of the Jews drags along so slowly that the re-ceipt of \$200 to help a devide colony near Jaffa is chronicted as an important item in the history of the movement. This sum has been raised by some Jews in Chicago, who have formed a society for the purpose of raising money in considerable amounts. It has been conclusively shown by eminent persons who are well informed as to the Holy Land and as to the Jews, that there is no enthusiasm for repossessing the land, nor any concerted plan of action

-Lafayette College is again in luck with a fity-thousand loller endowment for the chair of its President, the Rev. Dr. Cattell. Ten thousand dolines of this sum was offered by Mr. John I Blair, the railroad millionairs of New Jersey, on the occasion of the dedication of Perdee Hall, a ew weeks ago. This offer was conditioned on the raising of \$40,000 more. The \$40,000 has now been subscribed by Mr. Bistr hierard, thus completting the sum, and per ecting the endowment. A target proportion of the young men'at Lafayette than usual are studying with a view to entering the numbers. As there are no fossil professors in the faculty, the young measure a practical communicates education.

-Seldom has there been a more practical "charge" delivered on the accasion of the installation of a paster than that which the Rev. Robert Collyer gave to his former congregation in Chicago when his suc was recently installed. He said: "Seldom find with your minister, but when you do, don't tell him on Monday, then he feels blue; don't tell him on Tuesday, he is just pulling outs don't tell him on Wednesday, he is get-ting ready for his sermon; don't tell him on Thursday, he is writing it; don't tell him on Friday, he is finishing his sermon; don't tell him on Saturday, because he is getting rested for Sunday; and if you don't tell him be-fore Saturday night you never will tell him."

-The West Presbyterian Church in this city, of which the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., has long been paster, has about 1,100 members on its roll These do not all regularly attend the services, for it they did it would be found that the scating capacity of the church would not be sufficient for them and for the ordinany proportion of worshippers who are not members. It is estimated, as a general thing, that the church members present at an ordinary church service number from one-fourth to one-third of the whole congregation. Some of the old churches with very large numbed mett ome at once. Dr. Hastings will not until Septembe ext take the chart in the Umon Theological Seminary

-When the Baptist church at Milton, Pa., was burned down without being insured, there was general criticism on the bad business management of the prethren who would thus lot their proper chances. But the difference between the insurance of the Both Eden Unurch, in Published has and the lower suiting from the burning of that building is considerably

the best way it could, and sometimes these rations have been both new and short. It has been obliged to diaw its subsistence from the cheapest boarding houses, and be suffer from great wantiness. The officers and others who now leave Commissioner Rail ton formerly gave him the homage which they would to a being whom they considered their superior, but they now regard him as a fatt oninon sort of a man, and threaten to show him us in ways which will not reflect glory on him. The seeder and Railton are both in Baltimore, and both doing the utmost in their own way to example; that city.

-The Presbyterians of this city are greatly concerned about the docay of the downstell churches, and the lark of church accommodation lot people who are moving into the new up-town socialises reached by the elevated rationals. It is among som the most densely constant I neighborhoods that the down-town churches have failed. Immense sums of most. to plants, while for want of chine he a most or her chose by packed to section flower topolation or this little ablowed to go without any gospel. The trials of harlest to nuild churches in fashionable neighborousis works persons of crutice and means can go to trem. The poor people have built to be content with what are called degradation to go to these, and would rather stay ass. from all relations privileges than compromes their dentity by patronizing anything shorter a stylish chirely The Presbytery of New York is trying to solve the wift difficult problem of what is to be directed flow to do if.
The necessity for were coursed to calling forth the best
thoughts of some of the ablest elegation.

-To-day's international Sunday school -To-clay's International Sunday 8:0004 lesson treate of "The Bo hould design private of the Go hould design private of the connection with the stream of previous in a flavorest ance in the Tennic with the praned or flow a flavorest flows to create a district of the stream of the view of Jesus All The rack is a flavorest flows and the stream of the st Drawton into lass vor regret errors in a new force will examine the new force will be a few force of the new beyoner of decembers of the the circumstance of the state totally destroyed stabilities in the respectation into those it is expected by his former stable into the most rained by his former stable in the most rain agreement of the stabilities and the principal pointers of a time case of the most had the principal pointers of a time case of the most had the he may be most form and and then not the public to the public that there was a time not since it may be seen in resolution that there was a time not since it is not the public of public